THE BEDFORD GAZETTE

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BY B. F. MEYERS,

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KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

☞Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

MANN & SPANG,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JOHN CESSNA. O. E. SHANNON.

CESSNA & SHANNON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

☞Have formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

JOHN P. REED,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House

Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

W. M. HALL. JOHN PALMER.

HALL & PALMER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA

☞Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to there care. Office on Julianna Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.)

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

A. H. COFFROTH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa.

Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.

December 6, 1861.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN,
BEDFORD, PA.,

☞Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JACOB REED, J. J. SCHELL,

REED AND SCHELL,
BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

☞DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

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ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

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PITTSBUEGH, PA.
HARRY SHIRLS PROPRIETOR.

April 12 1861.

W. W. MAIR. JOHN S. DAVISON

MAIR AND DAVISON,
Importers and Dealers in
Saddlery, Carriage and Trunk
Hardware and Trimmings,
NO. 127 WOOD STREET,
Pittsburg Penn'a.

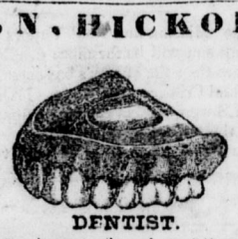
BLACKSMITHING.

The undersigned having opened a Blacksmith shop, immediately opposite the residence of Samuel Vondersmith, in Bedford Borough, informs the public that he is prepared to do
HORSE SHOEING, STRONG or LIGHT,
repairing wagons, or any thing usually done in his line. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. J. DISHONG.

April 17, 1863.—1m

C. N. HICKOK,



DENTIST.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations entrusted to his care.

NATURAL TEETH filled, regulated, polished, &c., in the best manner, and ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted from one to an entire sett.

Office in the Bank Building, on Juliana street, Bedford.

CASH TERMS will be strictly adhered to.

In addition to recent improvements in the mounting of ARTIFICIAL TEETH on Gold and Silver Plate, I am now using, as a base for Artificial work, a new and beautiful article, (Vulcanite or Vulcanized India Rubber) stronger, closer fitting, more comfortable and more natural than either Gold or Silver, and 20 per cent. cheaper than silver. Call and see

C. N. HICKOK.

Bedford, January 16, 1863.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for *CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS*, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings Co., N. Y.

ap24-1m

Select Poetry.

Cradle Song of the Poor.

Hush, I cannot bear to see thee
Stretch thy tiny hands in vain,
I have got no bread to give thee,
Nothing, child, to ease thy pain.
When God sent thee first to bless me,
Proud and thankful, too, was I;
Now, my darling, I, thy mother,
Almost long to see thee die.
Sleep, my darling—thou art weary;
God is good, but life is dreary.

I have seen thy beauty fading.
And thy strength sink day by day;
Soon I know will want and fever
Waste thy little life away.
Famine makes thy mother reckless,
Hope and joy are gone for me,
I could suffer all, my baby,
Had I but a crust for thee.

I am wasted, dear, with hunger,
And my brain is sore oppressed;
I have scarcely strength to press thee,
Wan and feeble to my breast.
Patience, baby, God will help us.
Death will come to you and me;
He will take us to His heaven,
Where no want or pain can be.
Sleep, my darling—thou art weary;
God is good, but life is dreary.

Mozart Hall Speaks Again.

Indignation at the Arrest of Vallandigham—Renewed expression in Favor of Peace—Remarks of Hon. Jas. Brooks and Ex Recorder Jas. W. Smith.

The Mozart Hall General Committee met on Thursday evening at their rooms with a very large attendance, Benjamin P. Fairchild the President in the chair, and Mr. Ignatius Flynn acting as Secretary. Mr. John S. Betts, of the Twenty-first ward, offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we reiterate our opposition to this bloody, relentless, unnecessary and fruitless war. In our opinion it is time that the whole American people, North and South, should demand of their Rulers its immediate discontinuance.

Resolved, That the restoration of the Union is dependent upon the policy of the Democratic party and not upon the result of battles; because the latter determines *nothing*, while the former, which will govern the next national administration, will determine *everything*. If this policy shall be for war, the war will go on, as barren of results as it has been heretofore, but if it shall be for *peace*; under the lead of some vigorous, able, and independent man, the war will cease, good feeling will be revived between the sections, the Union will be restored, and all our glorious past be once more brought back and continued forever.

Resolved, That the conduct of our foreign affairs by this administration has been a series of blunders; at times blustering, and again timid; now pot-valiant, and then cowardly—it has already placed us in a position where even England dares to bully us. While we deprecate and shall continue to oppose the prosecution of the civil war pending, we require and demand that the administration shall submit to no more insults from Great Britain. To resist that insolent power, we pledge every man and every dollar required in a vigorous and successful effort to maintain the honor, the flag, and the interest of the country.

Resolved, That the arrest and detention of the Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham, of Ohio, upon a military order, as a punishment for the exercise of the right of free speech in popular discussion (which is no offence under the laws of the land), is another step towards absolute despotism. We denounce this act, by whomsoever authorized or instigated, as a crime against the people of all the States. To resist aggression less odious our revolutionary fathers, of every colony on the continent, made common cause, and we men of New York, sympathizing with our brethren of other States subjected to such outrages, pledge "our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honors," to stand by them to the last.

Ex-Recorder Smith spoke in favor of the resolutions. He said there is not a despotism on the face of the earth where a man at least has not the right to express his views in the cause of humanity. But in this country a man who has lately occupied a high position as a member of Congress, a man of ability, education, and tried patriotism, for no cause in the world except that in a political meeting he said to those that were around him that we were engaged in a war which cannot result beneficially to us—for this his house is forcibly entered by soldiers and he is carried away and imprisoned. He is brought before a military tribunal. Is not treason defined by statute? Is there any reason that the law should be trampled upon and entirely disregarded, as if they wished to show the people the power they have, and that they care not for the Constitution and laws? They commit an act of outrage and violence unparallelled in the history of this or any other civilized land since the bloody days of the French Revolution. [Applause.]

Neither this government nor any other can stifle the voice of the millions of the people except they drown it in blood [Applause.] Have they forgotten how Burke and Chatham in the British Parliament denounced American [illegible] were not seized and [illegible] military tribunal for expressing [illegible] It is true there was a peace party. [Applause] If ever there was a time when we should call for a cessation of these sad experiments we have been making, it is now.—Some of these men who are opposed to this, if they could but hear the wails and weeping that go up all over this land; if they could understand, as they will understand by-and-by, that no benefit whatever is to result from this war; if they can understand that we may go on spending millions of treasure, entailing upon our children a debt which will be fearful; and if they could understand that it must result in some arrangement or other at last, they would agree with us and say: "For God's sake, let us sheathe the sword and make peace upon some terms or other, and stop this horrid war, which is a curse both to the North and South." [Applause.]

In response to loud calls, Hon. Jas. Brooks rose to speak. He said he thought a crisis had arisen in public affairs in which it is necessary for every man, as often as possible, to show himself in public in order to rebuke the existing administration. When a distinguished public man whom he knew well, whom many of them knew well, whom we all loved and revered, distinguished for his eloquence, his learning, his high attainments, distinguished above all for his moral heroism—physical heroes are abundant, but moral heroes are few and far between—when such a man has been arrested, he felt it his duty to appear here and join in a general expression of public opinion. Mr. Brooks related the circumstances of Mr. Vallandigham's arrest. The doors of his house had been battered down at 3 o'clock in the morning by a company of abolition soldiers, armed with muskets, and he was arrested, kidnapped from his wife and house, abducted, carried off to Cincinnati, incarcerated there lawlessly, tyrannically, wickedly, by the minions in power. No outrage on earth can be so great as that.

No king in Europe, not Napoleon on his throne, or the Czar of Russia even, dare violate the sacredness of a private citizen's home, and the principle is so high and holy in English law that for five hundred years the king of England has not dared to violate it. A man's house is his castle. The doors of this man's house have been broken into by a lawless soldiery in the hour approaching morning, when man slumbers most heavily, cruelly alarming his wife and family. If such a thing were done in England, not only peasant and laborer, but the aristocrat himself would rise in indignation to overturn an administration that dared be guilty of such an outrage. [Applause.]

Here, and here alone has the thing been attempted in order to affright and overawe the Democracy of Ohio. Twenty-five years ago, when Napoleon was laying out the beautiful garden of the Tuileries in Paris, for the gratification of the French nation, a miserable [illegible] a dirty shanty was held some two hundred yards from the first and august Napoleon, who had six hundred thousand bayonets under his control, by an humble Frenchman who, on being asked to sell, refused, and the august Napoleon never dared to break open the door of that little hut, so sacred was the right even in France. [Applause.] If we do not resist this now it soon will be too late to resist it. If we do not protest against it from the beginning, and on every occasion, the manacles of despotism will be soon so enchained upon us that no human power can bear them. We should carefully, within the bounds of the law, create the system of agitation, continual agitation, which will arouse the people and awaken them to resistance.

We should present petitions as well as remonstrances to the President—for the right of petition is yet left to us, poor subjects of Abraham Lincoln; we should petition our governor, if necessary, to use his influence with the Governor of Ohio to maintain the principles of the Magna Charta and *habeas corpus* for the liberation of our fellow-citizen, Mr. Vallandigham. [Cheers.] Mr. Brooks said he had received a letter this afternoon from a brigadier general in Indiana, Gen. Haskell, in which he speaks of an article commenting on a most extraordinary war order he had issued, and says it is lucky for him (the speaker) that his paper was not published in Indiana, for he would have suppressed it very quickly. The audacity and insolence of these miserable creatures in straps and lace the speaker would resist and denounce at every occasion and at all hazards. Republican liberty is never to be secured but by continual watchfulness. Tyranny and despotism we should resist to the utmost of our ability in and under the law. As long as they leave us the ballot box our victory is sure, and if they do not leave us the ballot box, said Mr. Brooks, by the eternal God, I will be willing to lead any army, if you will trust to my leadership, to resist all such tyranny in active opposition.

☞We have heard the story of a Quaker, who, upon being implored by a Republican to join the Loyal League, responded: Friend thee changest thy name too often; I have known thee as a Whig, as a Free Soiler, as a Native American, as a Know Nothing, as a Republican, as a sneerer at the Union, as a friend of the Union, as a Loyal Leaguer, and thou recollectest how many more titles, and I cannot trust thee. When brother Obed fell from grace and became a rogue, he changed his name, and I have found that whenever men design making their living by dishonest means, they are always likely to do the same. If ever thee adopts one name and set of principles, and hang on to them, for fifty years, as the Democrats have done, I may begin to trust thee.

☞A strong-minded woman is apt to marry a weak-minded man, Providence having ordained that a couple shall generally have but the average amount of mind betwwen them.

☞Strawberries have made their appearance in New York, but they are held at prices so exorbitant that nobody but an army contractor can look at them.

☞CONTRABANDS.—There are now but five thousand contrabands at Alexandria, Va.—Most of them do not know what to do, and the white people do not know what to do with them.

SPEECH OF HENRY CLAY,

In the U. S. Senate, Feb. 7, 1839.

MR. PRESIDENT: At the period of the formation of our Constitution, and afterwards, our patriotic ancestors apprehended danger to the Union from two causes. One was the Alleghany mountains, dividing the waters that flow into the Atlantic Ocean from those which find their outlet in the Gulf of Mexico. They seemed to present a natural separation. That danger has vanished before the noble achievements of the spirit of internal improvement, and the immortal genius of Fulton. And now nowhere is found a more loyal attachment to the Union, than among those very Western people, who, it was apprehended, would be the first to burst its ties.

The other cause, domestic slavery, happily the sole remaining cause which is likely to disturb our harmony, continues to exist. It was this which created the greatest obstacle, and the most anxious solicitude, in the deliberations of the Convention that adopted the Federal Constitution. And it is this subject that has ever been regarded with the deepest anxiety by all who are sincerely desirous of the permanency of our Union. The Father of his Country, in his last affecting and solemn appeal to his fellow-citizens, deprecated, as a most calamitous event, the geographical divisions which it might produce.

The Convention wisely left the several States the power over the institution of slavery, as a power not necessary to the plan of the Union, and which contained the seeds of certain destruction. There let it remain, undisturbed by any unhallowed hand.

Sir, I am not in the habit of speaking lightly of the possibility of dissolving this happy Union. The Senate knows that I have deprecated allusions, on ordinary occasions, to that direful event. The country will testify, that if there be anything in the history of my public career worthy of recollection, it is the truth and sincerity of my ardent devotion to its lasting preservation. But we should be false in our allegiance to it, if we did not discriminate between the imaginary and *real* dangers by which it may be assailed. ABOLITIONISTS should be no longer regarded as an imaginary danger. The Abolitionists, let me suppose, succeed in their present aim of uniting the inhabitants of the free States, as one man, against the inhabitants of the slave States. Union on one side will beget union on the other. And this process of reciprocal consolidation will be attended with all the violent prejudices, embittered passions, and implacable animosities, which are possible to degrade or deform human nature. A virtual dissolution of the Union will have taken place, whilst the forms of its extistence remain. The most valuable element of union, mutual kindness, the feelings of sympathy, the fraternal bonds, which now happily unite us, will have been extinguished forever. One section will stand in menacing and hostile array against the other. The collision of opinion will be quickly followed by the clash of arms. I will not attempt to describe scenes which now happily lie concealed from our view. ABOLITIONISTS THEMSELVES WOULD SHRINK BACK IN DISMAY AND HORROR at the contemplation of desolated fields, conflagrated cities, murdered inhabitants, and the overthrow of the fairest fabric of human government that ever rose to animate the hopes of civilized man.

Nor should these Abolitionists flatter themselves that if they can succeed in their object of uniting the people of the free States, they will enter the contest with a numerical superiority that must insure victory. All history and experience prove the hazard and uncertainty of war. And we are admonished by Holy Writ that the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong.

But if they *were* to conquer, whom would they conquer? A foreign foe? No, sir. *It would be a conquest without laurels, without glory;* A SELF, SUICIDAL CONQUEST; a conquest of *brothers over brothers*, achieved by one over another portion of the descendants of common ancestors, who, nobly pledging their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors, had fought and bled, side by side, in many a hard battle on land and ocean, severed our country from the British crown, and established our national independence.

I am, Mr. President, no friend of slavery. The searcher of all hearts knows that every pulsation of mine beats high and strong in the cause of civil liberty. Whenever it is safe and practicable, I desire to see every portion of the human family in the enjoyment of it. But I prefer the LIBERTY OF MY OWN RACE to that of any other race. The liberty of the descendants of Africa in the United States is incompatible with the safety and liberty of the European descendants. Their slavery forms an exception—an exception resulting from a stern and inexorable necessity—to the general liberty in the United States. We did not originate, nor are we responsible for, this necessity. Their liberty, if it were possible, could only be established by violating the incontestible powers of the STATES, and SUBVERTING THE UNION. And beneath the ruins of the Union would be *buried, sooner or later*, THE LIBERTY OF BOTH RACES.

How fearfully are these words of wisdom and prophecy now being fulfilled.

A father came home from his business at early evening, and took his little girl upon his knee. After a few dove-like caressess, she crept to his bosom and fell asleep. He carried her himself to her chamber, and said, "Nellie would not like to go to bed and not say her prayers." Half opening her large blue eyes, she dreamily articulated,

"Now I lay me down to sleep
I pray the Lord—"

then adding, in a sweet murmur, "He knows the rest," she sank on her pillow, in His watchful care who "giveth his beloved sleep."

The Civil War in the Vendee.

The civil war in the *Vendee*, which involved the greater part of *Poitou*, a part of *Anjou* and a portion of *Bretagne*, never extended over the one-fortieth part of France; yet it involved a loss of nearly seven armies. One hundred and fifty thousand Vendeeans fell in a mighty struggle, which for a time puzzled the best Generals of the French Republic. It commenced very soon after the breaking out of the Revolution, and was carried on with varied success by the insurgents and the Republican armies. Robespierre ordered the Vendee to be destroyed by fire and sword, and the army despatched against it received the name of the *incendiary* army. Yet the Vendee was not subdued, and after the Jacobins were driven from power and their leaders sent to the guillotine, Carnot caused, on the 2d December, 1794, a proclamation to be issued offering the Insurgents terms of peace and a general pardon. At the same time Deputies of the National Convention entered into negotiations with Charette, one of their leaders, on the 15th February, 1795, and with Stofflet, who commanded another division of insurgents, on the 2d day of May following. A general amnesty, compensation for the destruction of their property, exemption from military service, and religious toleration were offered and accepted, and for a time la Vendee was pacified.

The Vendeeans again rose against Napoleon in 1804, and were with great difficulty sdbdued. They rose again when they heard of the destruction of the great army in Russia. After Napoleon's return from Elba, they once more took up the sword "for their king and their religion," and were only finally subdued on the day Napoleon lost the battle of Waterloo. In 1830 when Louis Phillippe mounted the throne, the insurrectionary movement of the Vendee was soon suppressed.

Napoleon III. has won the people of Vendee, Anjou, Poitou and Bretagne by the most studied kindness, and the population of these provinces are now reckoned among the most reliable Bonapartists in all France. When the last Italian war broke out, the Emperor had no occasion to station a single additional regiment in any of these old revolutionary provinces.—*Age.*

ARE THERE ANY SPIRITS PRESENT TO-NIGHT?—We clip the following from the Burlington (Iowa) *Argus*:—When the Clergymen of Chicago waited upon the President of the United States, he informed them that the proclamation for the freedom of the negroes would be like Pope's bull against the comet; "but," says the President, "if the Lord desires me to do this, why don't he inform me who am so deeply interested in, and responsible for knowing?" The Chicago priesthood did not understand him.—They were simple Methodists. But Robert Dale Owen, who is a spiritualist, had a communication with the spirits, thereupon wrote a letter to Secretary Stanton urging the Proclamation upon the country and the President as just, right, and of God. Judge Edmonds, Robert Dale Owen and other spiritualists gave the President the long expected communication thro' mediums, and he acted accordingly. Now put a pin right here. In no arbitrary arrest has this form of despotism been exercised toward a Puritan or Spiritualist. Dashiell and Olds among the Methodists, McPheeters among the Presbyterians, McMaster among the Catholics; Episcopalians represented by Judge Carmichael, all well, thoroughly and fitly represented in prisons without crime; but no Puritan, no Spiritualist, has ever been arrested—none ever will.—We have an administration controlled by spiritualism. Gurley is a spiritualist, Robert Dale Owen, Judge Edmonds and Thad. Stevens, [illegible] lingame, Shurz and Sumner are spiritualists.—The last appointment announced is that of Gurley, of Cincinnati, Governor of Arizona, a spiritualist. Has it come to this—a great country governed by ghosts, spirits, hobgoblins, table-turnings, rappings, &c.? Be not deceived; this is the animus of the Administration.

The Age of Man.

Few men die of age. Almost all persons die of disappointment, passion, mental or bodily toil, or accident. The passions kill men sometimes even suddenly. The common expression, "choked with passion," has little exageration in it, for even though not suddenly fatal, strong passions shorten life. Strong-bodied men often die young—weak men live longer than the strong, for the strong use their strength, and the weak have none to use. The latter take care of themselves; the former do not. As it is with the body, so it is with the the mind and temper. The strong are apt to break, or like the candle, run; the weak burn out. The inferior animals which live temperate lives have generally their prescribed term of years. The horse lives twenty-five years; the hog ten or twelve; the rabbit eight; the Guinea pig six or seven. They number all their proportion to the time the animal takes to grow to its full size. But man, of all animals, is one that seldom comes to the average. He ought to live a hundred years, according to this physiological law, for five times twenty are one hundred; but instead of that, he scarcely reaches an average of two times the growing period. The reason is obvious—man is not only the most irregular and the most intemperate, but the most laborious and hard worked of all animals, and there is reason to believe, though we cannot tell what an animal scarcely feels, that, more than any other animal, man cherishes wrath to keep it warm, and consumes himself in the fire of his own reflection.

☞There is one umbrella in the army of the Potomac, the gift of a little girl to her brother, who is a private, to protect him from exposure on the long marches. It is a subject of much mirth among the soldiers.

The Little Reign of Terror.

An Historical Reminiscence.

During the administration of John Adam occurred what was then called the "Reign o Terror," but which may now be called the "*little* Reign of terror," in comparison to wha we have experienced and are still doomed t witness under the warlike administration o Abraham Lincoln. An attack was then mad by the mob on the newspaper press; but onl three out of all the papers published in th country were actually threatened with violence viz: the Philadelphia *Aurora*, edited by WILLIAM DUANE; a democratic paper in Reading edited by JOHN SNYDER: and the *Trenton True American*, edited by JAMES JEFFERSON WILSON.

We know that the "*little* Reign of Terror" did not last long, and that Jefferson was triumphantly elected over his Federal rival as soon as the people had a chance to express their abhorrence of the Reign of Terror, and of the Alien and Sedition Laws' at the ballot-box. Can the *great* Reign of Terror, in which every press of the country is threatened with destruction or confiscation, and the editors with the dungeon and court martials, have any other sequel?

"THE RIBBONED OX."—The N. Y. *World* says that at the recent League meeting in that city, the speakers were put into one of the parlors of the Everett House, and as their names were called they came forward; a badge of gaudy ribbons was pinned on their breasts, and they were marched with an escort of officers of the society to the stand designated for them. As Daniel S. Dickinson was thus passing through the crowd, with his ribbons fluttering, it must have brought vividly to his mind the following passage from a speech delivered by him a few years since:

Do you know, my Democratic friends, how the Republicans serve the Democrats who go over to them. I will tell you how. They serve them as the New York butcher serves his fat ox. He puts gaily colored ribbons on his horns and marches him through the streets as spectacle to be stared at, and then—last scene of all—he drives him to the slaughter pen. This is the way Republicans serve Democrats who are flattered and cajoled by them into an abandonment of their principles.

It is not every man that is so signally privileged to be his own prophet.

NEGRO EQUALITY AMONG THE BROOKLYN CLERGY.—A few days since, at the church of the Rev. Mr. Robinson, in Brooklyn, a singular scene took place. A Mr. Dana was to be ordained for the ministry, and strange as it may appear, the questions to the candidate were put by a negro acting as Moderator! When the laying on of hands came in order, another negro preacher came down the aisle and mingled his paws with the white brethren. Among the white men who officiated in this amalgamating ordination, were the Rev. Dr. Storrs, Mr. Robinson, the pastor of the church, and the Rev. Theo. Cuyler. The idea of a white man being questioned by a negro as to his qualifications for a Christian teacher, is so impious and wicked, that it deserves notice. As for equal rights, we hope these clergymen will go the whole figure, and not fail to give each a daughter to some negro preacher for his wife. Thus will they show their faith by their works.—*N. Y. Caucasian.*

NO PARTY.—The New York *World*, alluding to a demand of the Administration organs that there shall be a suspension of all party action until the war closes, says:

"A course of proceedings has been tried, and it will not work. There was no party, or practically none, for the first eighteen months of the war, and see what came of it. Arbitrary arrests, suppressions of newspapers, unbridled exercise of power, administrative weakness, fanaticism in high places, failure in the field, and corruption in all the departments of the government. The American people have had quite enough of this, and hereafter there must be an opposition party—not, of course, to embarrass the progress of the war, but to keep the government on the right track, to oppose abuses, and sternly hold the military powers to their vast responsibilities.

☞When you hear a Republican crying "Butternut" vehemently, it is a sign his party is going "to make a dye (die) of it."—*Logan Gazette.*

And when you hear an Abolitionist crying "Copperhead, it is a sure indication that he has "*got snakes in his boots*" or expects to be *snake-bitten.—Hilsboro' Gazette.*

And furthermore, when you hear Abolitionists howling "home traitors," you may be sure they are getting ready to steal a big pile of "greenbacks."

☞Horace Greeley is reminded by the *N. Y. World* that his ninety days are almost up. He declared we ought to abandon the contest with the South and submit to disunion if we did not overwhelm the rebellion before the first of May. The time is at hand, and, of course, Mr. Greeley will be as good as his word and on the morning of the 2d of May will advocate a recognition of the Southern Confederacy and an immediate stoppage of the war.

☞The Hartford *Times* says it has been ascertained by actual count, that three thousand soldiers were withdrawn from the army to vote the Republican ticket in Connecticut at the last election.

☞A marriage is noticed in the Duxbury Times, in which the Happy pair are unusually explicit in stating their position. They say: "No cards, no receptions, no wedding tour."

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

S. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, : : : : : : : MAY 22, 1863.

Delegate Elections.

Pursuant to rules adopted by the Democratic party of Bedford county, at their regular meeting held in February, 1856, which rules are now in force, the Democratic Vigilance Committees of the several townships and boroughs of Bedford county, are hereby requested to give written notice that elections will be held in their respective districts, on SATURDAY, THE 20th DAY OF JUNE, NEXT, for the purpose of selecting two delegates from each district to represent such district in the coming Democratic County Convention, said Convention to meet in the borough of Bedford, on TUESDAY, THE 23rd DAY OF JUNE, NEXT, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of putting in nomination a County Ticket to be composed of one person for the office of Assembly, one person for the office of Prothonotary, one person for the office of Sheriff, one person for the office of Treasurer, one person for the office of Commissioner, one person for the office of Poor Director, and one person for the office of Auditor, and also to appoint three Conferees to meet similar Conferees from Somerset and Huntingdon counties to nominate a candidate for Senator. The Democratic voters of the several townships and boroughs, are also requested to attend to the election of Vigilance Committees for the ensuing year, which committees will be chosen on the same day on which the Delegate Elections are advertised to be held. Return of the result of these elections, will be made to the undersigned, on the day of the meeting of the County Convention.

By order of the Democratic Co. Committee,
J. W. LINGENFELTER, Ch'n.
May 22, 1863.

A CARD.

In answer to a number of inquiries addressed to us, as to whether we intend to sell the *Gazette* establishment and what disposition will be made of the publication of the paper, should circumstances require our absence from home, we would respectfully state that we have no intention of selling and that the paper will be conducted in the future, as in the past, no matter whether we are absent from home a few months or not. The old *Gazette* shall not lose anything but rather gain in interest and usefulness, as it is our determination to improve it in every respect.

The Case of Mr. Vallandigham.

Our readers have been apprised of the arrest of Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, of Ohio, by a company of soldiers, and of his subsequent incarceration in a military bastile in Cincinnati, under orders from Gen. Burnside. Mr. Vallandigham has since been put on trial before a drum-head court-martial, on charges based upon a speech delivered by him at Mount Vernon, Ohio, in which he criticised the war policy of the Administration and Burnside's Order No. 38. We have not yet ascertained what the finding of the Court-martial is, but rumor has it that he was found guilty on all the specifications.—It is also said that he was sentenced to banishment for two years to the Dry Tortugas, and one report has it that the President has commuted this sentence to sending him across the Federal lines. We have not the space, this week, to publish the proceedings of this mock trial, and can only say of it that it was worthy of the days of the Star Chamber or the Spanish Inquisition. The witnesses against Mr. Vallandigham belonged to the shoulder-strapped gentry and had been sent to the Mt. Vernon meeting as disguised spies, to report to General Burnside what would be there said and done. Their evidence was contradicted in every important particular by that of Hon. S. S. Cox, member of Congress from the Columbus district, who stood by Mr. Vallandigham's side during the delivery of his speech. Nor would their testimony, unrebutted and uncontradicted, have been sufficient to convict Mr. Vallandigham of any offence known to the Constitution or the civil law. They only testified that he had ridiculed and spoken contemptuously of the President and Burnside's Order No. 38. A million of the voters of the Northern States denounce the President and condemn his Administration every day of their lives, and does Gen. Burnside propose to send all these to the Dry Tortugas or South of the Federal lines? If he does, the Rebellion will certainly be "wound up" in a hurry, but shortened as might be its duration, by this process, Gen. Burnside would hardly see the end of it.—But, further, Mr. Vallandigham demanded a subpoena for Hon. Fernando Wood, of New York, by whom he proposed to prove, in defence to one of the specifications against him, that the authorities of the Rebel confederacy offered, immediately prior to the first battle of Fredericksburg, to renew their allegiance to the Government upon the terms of the old Union, with proper guarantees to their rights under the Constitution, *and that President Lincoln declined to make peace with them on these conditions.* The subpoena was refused, and in order to get rid of this ugly part of the case, the Judge Advocate directed the specification upon which Mr. Wood was to be summoned as a witness, *to be stricken out.*—Again, Mr. Vallandigham asked that the case be continued, as he expected some witnesses whose testimony would be of material importance for the defence, but after waiting until the next train of cars came in, the military inquisitors closed the trial and proceeded to sit in judgment upon the almost wholly *ex parte* testimony before them.—In this manner was this extraordinary case conducted. In this manner was Law, the bulwark of the citizen's rights, made the football of petty military usurpers, and Trial by Jury, the corner-stone of civil liberty, superseded by a martial Star Chamber, whose object and office were not to try, but to condemn. Spirit of Story, Shade of Marshall, forefend!

Mr. Vallandigham's Protest.

Let History record that when Clement L. Vallandigham was put upon trial before Burnside's Starchamber Court-martial, he demanded "to be tried according to the Constitution and laws of his country," but was refused this sacred and inalienable privilege of an American citizen. Let History also deliver to posterity the manly protest against his arrest and trial which he submitted to the court-martial. That this protest is founded upon the solid basis of the civil law, is beyond all cavil. We have gone to the trouble to look up the authorities on the principal point which it presents, and we find in the case of *Smith* vs. *Shaw*, 12 Johns. 257, the following emphatic language, which must be accepted as the law upon the subject:

"A citizen of the United States, not in military service, is not amenable to a court-martial."

Again, in *Mills* vs. *Martin*, 19 Johns. 7, and *Brooks* vs. *Adams*, 11 Pick. 442, we have the following:

"A court-martial has only a special and limited jurisdiction; and to render its proceedings valid, *it must be shown that they were within its jurisdiction.*"

Now, let Mr. Vallandigham's protest be compared, in a legal point of view, with these decissions, and let the people, who must be the jury in this case, decide whether he has been fairly and legally tried and whether any finding against him by Burnside's shoulder-strapped inquisitors, can be of any validity.

PROTEST.

Arrested without process of law, without warrant from any judicial officer, and now in military custody, I have been served with a charge and specifications as from a court-martial or military commission. I am neither in the land nor the naval service of the United States, and therefore am not tryable for any cause by such court, but am subject, by the express terms of the Constitution, to arrest only by due process of law, or warrant issued by some officer of a court of competent jurisdiction for trial of citizens. I am subject to indictment and trial on presentment of a Grand Jury, and am entitled to a speedy trial, to be confronted with witnesses and to compulsory process for witnesses in my behalf, and am entitled to counsel. All these I demand, as my right, as a citizen of the United States, under the Constitution of the United States. But the alleged offense itself is not known to the Constitution, nor to any law thereof. It is words spoken to the people of Ohio in an open public political meeting, lawfully and peacefully assembled, under the Constitution, and upon full notice.

It is the words of a citizen, on the public policy of the public servants of the people, by which policy it was urged that the welfare of the country was not promoted. It was an appeal to the people to change the policy, not by force but by the elections and the ballot box.—It is not pretended that I counseled disobedience to the Constitution or resistance to law or lawful authority. I have never done this.

I have nothing further to submit.

(Signed) C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

Death of "Stonewall" Jackson.

One of the most distinguished and most admired of the military leaders in the present war, has passed from the stage of action. "Stonewall" Jackson is dead. His demise took place on Sunday, 10th inst., at a little past 3 o'clock in the afternoon. He had been wounded twice in the left arm (which was amputated) and a ball had passed through his right hand. These wounds were received in the recent battle at Chancellorsville. Pneumonia supervened upon these injuries, and caused his death. The wounds, it seems, were received at the hands of some of his own men, who in the darkness of the night mistook Jackson and his staff for Federal officers.

The Southern papers are filled with accounts of his death and funeral. The Richmond *Whig* says that "since the death of Washington, no similar event has so profoundly and sorrowfully impressed the people of Virginia, as the death of Jackson." The Northern war papers, too, laying aside for the moment, all feeling in regard to the cause for which he died, add their tribute of respect for the genius and virtues of the great departed Southerner. His loss to the Southern army will certainly be severely felt, for it will be a long time till either the North or the South shall look upon his like again.

"The Age."

This able and useful journal has recently been greatly enlarged and is, now, really the best daily morning newspaper published in Philadelphia. Aside from its politics (which we entirely approve) *The Age* is an excellent monetary and commercial journal, furnishing full reports of the markets and containing sound and truthful expositions of affairs on 'change and in the business world. If any of our readers desire to take a morning daily from Philadelphia, let them do themselves a favor by subscribing for *The Age*. Democrats, especially, now that they have got a good paper of their own, should no longer patronise that contumacious and malignant sheet, the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, which has become notorious for its sensation stories manufactured to order to make it sell. We hope that *The Age* will be extensively taken in this county. Address A. J. Glossberner & Co., 430 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

NEW POST OFFICE.—A new post office has been established at "The Forks," under the title of "Stuckeysville," Geo. W. Stuckey Postmaster.

Death of Maj. Jas. Burns, Sr.

We announce, with regret, the death of Maj. Jas. Burns, Sr., which took place at his residence in Juniata tp., this county, on Sunday last, the 17th inst. Maj. Burns was in the 103d year of his age, being at the time of his demise, the oldest person in the county. He voted for Gen. Washington, and for every Democratic candidate for the presidency. He was with Washington at Valley Forge and participated in the battle of Brandywine. In his private life, Maj. Burns was greatly beloved and respected by all who knew him. He has gone to his grave, with the blessings and tears of loving children and the respect and veneration of sorrowing friends, to celebrate and hallow his memory. Peace to his ashes!

J. Selby Mower, Esq.

We learn with pleasure that our young friend J. Selby Mower, Esq., whilom of this place, but for the last few years a resident of Fort Wayne, Ind., was chosen, at the recent election in that place, to fill the responsible position of City Engineer. Mr. Mower was the Democratic nominee. The Democrats carried the city by about 600 majority over the Onion Leek ticket.

An Outspoken Paper.

The *Evening Journal*, published in Philadelphia, by Pine and Lewis, is the boldest, bravest and most untiring advocate of Democratic principles, in the shape of a newspaper, published in the Eastern cities. That *Pine* gives us the pure turpentine and no mistake. The *Journal* deserves a liberal support from the Democracy and our friends should make it a point to sustain it.

Democratic Clubs.

On Thursday evening last, a large and spirited Democratic meeting was held at Centreville. Michael Boor presided, assisted by a number of vice presidents and secretaries whose names were not handed us or we should print them with pleasure. Speeches were made by John Palmer, Esq., and B. F. Meyers. A club was organized and many persons enrolled their names.

NAPIER.

On Saturday last the Democrats of Napier tp., formed a Democratic Club at Paris. Jos. W. Sleek presided; the names of the vice presidents were not furnished us. John Palmer, B. F. Meyers and O. E. Shannon, Esqs., addressed the meeting and E. F. Kerr presented a Constitution for the Club, which was adopted. This meeting was very large and full of enthusiasm.

FIRE IN SNAKE SPRING TOWNSHIP.—The dwelling of Mrs. Ritchey (widow) in Snake Spring tp., was destroyed by fire on Monday last. All the furniture in the house and fifty dollars in money were also consumed. The fire originated at the roof, from the stove-pipe, and though discovered in good season, was not checked, nor were any of the contents of the house saved.

CAPT. JOSEPH FILLER.—We were pleased to take by the hand, the other day, our old friend, Capt. Jos. Filler, of the 55th P. V., who arrived here on Wednesday last, on a visit to his family. Capt. Filler looks very well and seems to enjoy the service.

PROMOTED.—We learn with pleasure that our old *typo*, John B. Helm, of Co. E, 101st Reg't, P. V., has been promoted to a Lieutenancy in his company. John deserves this promotion, as his has not been the life of a holiday soldier.

☞There is no war news of importance. It is rumored that Gen. Grant has taken Jackson, Miss. The Federal loss in the recent battles on the Rappahannock, is now "permitted" to be stated at 30,000!

☞The leading "Republican" journals, with the exception of the N. Y. *Times* and the dirty, contemptible, dishwater Philadelphia sensation dailies, are all down on the arrest and mock trial of Mr. Vallandigham.

The *N. Y. Tribune* says:—"Our Federal and State Constitutions do not recognize perverse opinions, nor unpatriotic speeches, as grounds of infliction, beyond the infliction of the speeches themselves, and then the hearer suffers the penalty, not the speaker. So we don't exactly see how Mr. Vallandigham is to be lawfully punished for making a bad speech, unless by compelling him to make it to empty seats. * * * * * 'Send him to the Dry Tortugas,' says the General—probably as a hint for him 'to dry up.' 'Set him over into Dixie,' the President is said to suggest as an alternative.—But this is the worst joke Abe Lincoln has yet made."

The *Tribune* is seconded by the *N. Y. Post*, one of the ablest of the Administration journals, in this wise: "Vallandigham has not, that we hear, committed any overt act of treason; he has not resisted the laws, though he has, perhaps, counselled resistance, and until he does, his silly babbling, like Brook's and Wood's must be allowed to pass for what it is worth."

Thus do the ablest of the radical newspapers deprecate and condemn the conduct of Burnside and the President. It remains for such vile traders in the bloody news of the day as the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, to glory in a business too small for Greely and Bryant.

CINCINNATI, May 18.—General Burnside's general order recites the court-martial trial of Mr. Vallandigham, sentencing him to close confinement during the war in some fortress, to be selected by the commander of the department. The order names Fort Warren.

HEAD QUARTERS, Co. G, 101st, P. V.
Newbern, S. C., May 1, 1863.

DEAR FRANK:—

Since you last heard from me, you have seen papers with accounts of what has been going on in this Department for the last month. We have been in what you would call tight papers for some time. The Rebels had the town of Little Washington surrounded and were asking for its surrender from the officer in charge of the little garrison there. They threw shells into the town every day, for about two weeks.—Little Washington is a beautiful place and was a town of four thousand inhabitants in peacable times. Gen. Foster having gone up to this place to see how things were going on, could not get back, on account of the Rebels planting sand batteries all along the river, on commanding bluffs. He was there tight enough and could get none of the troops up from here; but he held out. He had neither rations nor ammunition. He put the troops there on quarter rations. Our regiment and another were sent up on the transport Northener, to effect a landing but it could not be done. The gunboats could do nothing with the blockade, it was so well constructed. We lay there a day and a night, looking at the gun-boats and them fighting. They put a good many shots into the boats. They would never fire until they had a sure thing of it. It's a pretty sight to look at a naval engagement after night. The next day the old boat brought us back to Newbern. At twelve o'clock that night, we were ordered off again. We crossed the Neuse River in boats to the opposite side, where we watched for day light. Morning came, when all was got in readiness for the move, our brigade in advance, the whole thing under Gen. Spinola, of New York, who commanded a brigade in this department of Pa. Malitia; our old General being North and Foster tied up in Washington. Well, we moved off, as I said, and got on 15 miles where we encamped for the night. The next morning we were up and off before daylight,—We had got about ten miles, when Spinola found ont he was about putting his foot on a hornet's nest from the singing music of those fellows that run on heavy wheels. We were at a stream of water called Blunt's creek and there was only one way of crossing it, and that was by a bridge in front of us, which the enemy had protected by artillery. The skirmishers were sent out and had a small skirmish across the water.—There were a few killed and wounded on our side. Our artillery was placed in position as well as could be, for it could not be got off the road for swamps on both sides. The enemy had the range of the road and the second or third fire killed a lot of men at the pieces, and six or seven horses in one battery, wounding Col. Belger. After a few more shots were exchanged, Spinola ordered a retreat. I do not know how many were killed and wounded in all, but there were a good many. We came back to Newbern. After we got back, Foster ran the blockade at night in the gun-boad Escort. They came very near knocking the boat to slivers. One shell passed through the General's bed-room. He had been in bed and just got up and went out of his room to give some orders abont the boat. If he had been in bed it would have cut him in two right in the middle. The night Gen. Foster got here, Gen. Wessel got here from New York. They ordered General Spinola back with his brigade but he came back as soon nearly as he went. Gen. Wessell said he could drive Gen. Hill and Pettigrew with his old brigade. We were thrown across the Neuse River again, with some nine months Regiments that are here from Mass. We drove old Hill and Pettigrew from their fortifications and rifle pits, capturing and killing a lot of their men, took their sand bank batteries, left some of our men in possession of them, went on and relieved Washington and its little garrison. If ever there were glad men they were two companies of the First North Carolina Regiment doing garrison duty at that place, when our old brigade marched over the bridge across the Tar River, into the Town, with our battle worn flags floating in the breeze. We staid at Washington until Spinola's brigade was brought round on transports, to garrison the place, when we returned to Newbern, where we are now. It is from 35 to 40 miles from here to Washington by land and water. It is pretty warm here now. The health of the troops in this department is very good at present. We have orders again to leave here, but don't know yet where for. We have drawn seven days rations.

We lost one man out of our company, on the expedition. Lieut. Evans, of company D, has resigned on account of his health. He was a faithful and good officer. His men did not want him to go. Yours, &c., J. B. H.

CAMP 55th REG'T, P. V.
Beaufort, S. C., May 2d, 1863.

MR. EDITOR:

Thinking a few lines from this part of creation, would not be uninteresting, I send you a few items for publication. We are still in the old camp near Beaufort and have very good quarters. We are out picketing most of the time, fighting the mosquitoes and guarding the "superior American." I see there was quite a sensation produced in the North, by the chivalrous doings of the sable sons of South Carolina, their glorious feats in Florida and alohg the coast. In reading the papers, one was almost led to believe that the whole State of Florida, had been conquered by the "Buffaloes." Not so, however. They landed at Jacksonville, under cover of the gun-boats, marched thro' the town and attempted to penetrate the interior but were driven back. This heated the blood of the "loyal blacks" and they, with the assistance of their New England white brethren, pillaged the place. They then applied torches to the principal buildings and embarked for S. C. with their *trophies —a few old women.* The object of the expedition was to capture some of "Fader Abram's 'free Americans of African descent.'" They captured three and lost two, which was a clear gain of one "nig." That "free American of African descent" will cost the Government just about two million dollars, providing Uncle Sam pays for the property destroyed, which belonged to loyal citizens. Why should not a negro be superior to a white man when the Administration pays two millions apiece for them. "Fader Abram's children" are very patriotic. They "embrace the opportunity" of entering the service with joy (gagged and handcuffed). They are dragged from their beds at midnight and conveyed to camp, from which they can't escape. These are the kind of volunteers they are.

Some write home that they don't want peace —they want the war settled honorably. How are they going to settle the war honorably? By stealing the negroes? None have such sentiments except those that have been appointed corporal or sergeant or to some other office.—Perhaps, too, they expect a position in the "colored legion."

If this finds a place in your valuable paper, you will hear from me again.

Yours truly,
O. B. SMITH.

Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of the Presbyterian congregation of Bedford, held on Wednesday Evening, May 13, the following paper was unanimously adopted:

This congregation has heard with deep grief of the death of Rev. Francis E. Butler, who by his christian fidelity, unaffected piety, generous sympathy, and noble manly bearing, so won our hearts, during his ministrations among us, in the absence of our own beloved, faithful pastor in the summer of 1860, and inasmuch as our sorrow, and our grateful, loving recollection, as a people, and as individuals, of the departed, demand expression, therefore it is

Resolved, By the Presbyterian Congregation of Bedford, that we are sad, very sad at our loss, for we had hoped to see our friend again in the flesh: and we are sad at the loss, that to human vision, has befallen the Church, in the early death of one so eminently qualified for successful labor in the Master's cause.

Resolved, That the brief period of labor of the deceased, amongst us will ever be a green spot in our memory.—We will remember him with warmest affection while we live, we hope to remember him and his labor of love, "beyond the river." We cannot forget how, notwithstanding, he came among us a stranger, he speedily endeared himself to us, by his consistent, cheerful piety, his faithful labor, his friendly, affable manner—in short—by all those high, pure, genial traits, which constitute that "highest style of man," the Christian Gentleman.

Resolved, That we admire the Christian heroism, which prompted him to labor among our patriot soldiers, in the camp and amid the dangers of the battle-field, and led to the sacrifice of his life in the act of ministering to the wounded and the dying, to brave the terrors of scenes of danger, that he might give water to the famishing, and his prayers to the dying, is just what, knowing him, we would have expected of him.

Resolved, That in our own sorrow, we do not forget his relatives in their bereavement. We commend them to that Blessed Master, whom he served, and to the comforts of His grace, and we would bid them remember with pleasure the usefulness and the virtues of their departed one.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the "New York Observer," the Presbyterian," and in the papers of this Borough, and also that a copy be forwarded to the family of the deceased.

Speech of Senator Cowan.

We have been handed the speech of Hon. Edgar Cowan, delivered in the United States Senate, on the 2d March last, on the Indemnity bill, and have read it with a great deal of pleasure. It is moderate and calm, and the sentiments such as becomes a statesman to utter in this terrible emergency. We do not of course, approve of this bill, but there is in the speech much good sense.

We commend the following extracts to the attention of those proscriptive bigots in this county who are so bitter in their denunciations of Democratic men and measures:

"Now, it seems to me that if we of the predominant party were more tolerant of the Opposition, and instead of taking pains to insult their beliefs and misrepresent their opinions, we should be very careful to avoid any allusion to them whatever, we should soon disarm that Opposition. I have been from the first of opinion that the introduction of any measure, no matter how important it might appear in the eyes of its friends, calculated to provoke the hostility of the Democratic party and incite it to opposition, was mischeveous to the highest degree, and that all we might gain by such a measure would be nothing compared with what we should lose by arousing it to resist it. Their harmonious co-operation with us in the prosecution of the war is worth more to the country a thousand times over, than any measure we could propose, and which would tend to alienate them from us. Is there any man living to-day who loves his country better than his own hobby, who would not be willing and ready to give up all the causes of difference, with that great party, composing one half our people, for the sake of insuring its hearty and cheerful co-operation with us in carrying on the war? Sir, I had rather have the moral and material aid of the Democratic party in this war than all the legislative projects that could be hatched in the brains of a Congress composed entirely of reformers. One kindly pulsation of its great heart and one sturdy stroke of its mighty arm would do more to put down the rebellion than all the laws they could possibly pass. I would cheerfully yield all my preconceived notions at any time to secure its aid in this extremity, and with its aid I believe the unity of the Republic would soon be restored and the old flag again float everywhere, still more the subject of veneration and still more the assurance of safety and protection than it ever was. I would respect the traditions of that party and deal tenderly with its likes and dislikes, and surely under no circumstances would I offend it when it could be avoided."

Interesting Items.

The following are among the latest items telegraphed from Washington:

The announcement has been permitted to be made that our losses, all told, in the battles of the 2d, 3d and 4th instant, were not far from 30,000, of which full 6,000 are believed to have been taken prisoners. We also lost 32 pieces of artillery, and small arms estimated in number at 10,000 to 20,000.

Though nothing definite has been made public with regard to the disposal of Vallandigham, it is the belief, in quarters likely to know, that he will be shortly permitted to return to his home.—*Phil. Ledger.*

The Tribune Throwing Hooker and Stoneman Overboard.

The Tribune of yesterday again throws Hooker overboard as a failure—says he has not advanced since he retreated, with a larger army than the enemy after losing seventeen thousand men. The Tribune is equally severe against Stoneman and contends that he accomplished little or nothing, having scarcely damaged Lee's principal line of communication at all, and certainly not interrupting it for twenty-four hours. As to the false stock-jobbing reports of the advance of Hooker, the Tribune traces them to the Philadelphia papers. But our amiable contemporary might go a little further South, and find the true source of these reports in the War Department.—*Herald.*

Indignation Meeting at Albany.—Decisive Letter from Gov. Seymour.—Failure of an Attempt to Break up the Assemblage.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 16.—The meeting to protest against the arbitrary arrest of Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham, at the Capitol tonight, was largely attended. Hon. Erastus Corning presided.

Strong speeches were made by Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Hon. Francis Kernan, John Murphy, Esq., of Buffalo, and others.

Resolutions were movd denouncing the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham as an unwarrantable assumption of military power.

The resolutions were adopted.

A letter was then read from Governor Seymour characterizing the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham as "*an act which has brought dishonor upon our country, which is full of danger to our persons and our homes, and which bears upon its front conscious violation of law and justice.*"

An attempt was made to disturb the meeting, but it failed, and the police succeeded in making several arrests of the guilty parties.

Hooker's Defeat and Stoneman's Fruitless Raid.

The New York *Tribune*, a very *loyal* sheet, in its issue of the 13th, has the following:

LATEST FROM THE ARMY.—Our news from the Rappahannock is direct and positive down to Tuesday morning last, at which time one of the editors of this journal left the army of the Potomac. All reports of movements since Gen. Hooker recrossed the river, on the night of May 5, *are wholly without foundation.*

The army, after reaching the north side of the Rappahannock, returned leisurely to its old camps, and has occupied them ever since. Gen. Sedgwick has not recrossed with two corps or one, or, with any force whatever, nor has any other commander or body of troops beyond the lines of the camps. So much for the widely circulated reports with which the inventive talent of Philadelphia favored the country on Saturday and Monday. When the army does move and whither it goes, will probably be known after it has started, and not before.

The troops are in good spirits. Among the rank and file there is certainly a feeling of disappointment at the retreat, but nothing which can be called demoralization. It is difficult perhaps for the army to understand why the first campaign was abandoned, but they are nevertheless entirely ready to begin another, and WILL ENTER UPON IT WITH CONFIDENCE IN THEMSELVES AND THEIR COMMANDERS (!)

Gen. Stoneman's cavalry performances have been very extensively received as a complete success, and it seems right, therefore, to say that *they have been exaggerated. Some* mischief was done on the Virginia Central Rail-road—A MATTER OF LITTLE OR NO CONSEQUENCE to the immediate success of the movement with which the cavalry were expected to co-operate—but the Richmond and Fredericksburg Rail-road was so little injured that THE TRAINS WERE NOT STOPPED FOR TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Gen. Stoneman was ordered to strike that road by forced marches and destroy it. HIS FORCED MARCHES CONSISTED IN TAKING FOUR DAYS TO TRAVEL FORTY-FIVE MILES, FROM KELLEY'S FORD TO SAXTON'S JUNCTION, and the destruction was confined to blowing up one or two culverts and displacing a few rails. The destruction in other places was more extensive, but this does not interrupt Lee's communication with Richmond—the essential purpose of Gen. Stoneman's expedition.

It is idle to deny that the campaign of Gen. Hooker, which began so auspiciously, came to a premature and ineffectual end. His losses were considerably heavier than the published estimates, and will not amount to less than sixty thousand killed wounded and missing. The actual present returns *exceed seventeen thousand*, but may be a little reduced.

Gunn's New Domestic Physician.

This useful and invaluable book is now being introduced to our citizens. A thorough trial by the public, and a careful examination by competent judges has fully demonstrated that it is the best work of the kind now extant. We would advise every man who has a family to avail himself of the first opportunity to procure a copy. It may save him many a doctor's bill, besides even life, and prevent sickness. The agents are, for the first time, in our county, and the work cannot be had except through them.

The general agent is stopping in town, at the Washington House. Any gentleman out of employment, who has energy and perseverance, will, we think, find it to his advantage to call on him and get an agency for this *Great Book.* It is meeting with larger sales than any other ten works.

The Miasma and Foul Vapors generated by the hot sun will be far more deadly to our volunteers than the enemy's bayonets. In the Indian and Crimean campaigns, HOLLOWAY'S PILLS were used in enormous quantities. They kept the troops in perfect health. Only 26 cts. perbox- Soldier s, supply yourselves. 217

—MARRIED—

BEEGLE—EARNEST.—On the 7th inst., by the Rev. Samuel Yingling, Mr. Philip Beegle and Miss Maria Earnest, both of Bedford township.

—DIED—

BURNS.—In Juniata tp., on Sunday morning, 17th inst., Maj. Jas. Burns, Sr., aged 102 years, 7 months and 5 days.

☞Maj. Burns was the oldest citizen of Bedford county and was a soldier of the Revolution. He was respected and beloved by all his acquaintance. May he rest in peace.

NAGLE.—On the 15th inst., Mrs. Eva Nagle, wife of Mr. Frederick Nagle, sr., aged 68 years and 7 days.

For a period of fifty-one years Mrs. Nagle was a consistent member of the Ev. Lutheran Church, and died with a good hope of eternal life. She was confined to her bed for several months prior to her death, with a lingering disease—yet she waited patiently for her end—for her departure from the church militant to the church triumphant. The husband, children and friends need "not, therefore, sorrow, even as others which have no hope. For if we believe that Jesus died, and rose again, even so them also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with him."

THE DISEASES OF ERROR.

(Les Maladies d'Erreur.)

I, John B. Ogden, M. D., author and publisher of the above work, do hereby promise and agree to send (free of charge) to any young man who will write for it, a sample copy for perusal. The proper study of mankind is MAN. This valuable work is issued and sent forth for the benefit of suffering humanity. It treats in simple language on all the diseases of Error, including Seminal Weakness, Nervous Debility, Indigestion, Melancholy, Insanity, Wasting Decay, Impotency, &c., &c.—Giving safe, speedy, and effectual prescriptions for their permanent cure, together with much valuable information. All who favor me with a desire to read my work shall receive a sample copy by return mail, free of charge. Address

JOHN B. OGDEN, M. D.,
No. 60 Nassau St., New York.

May 22, 1863—3m.

Children owe much of their Sickness to Colds.—No matter where the disease may appear to be seated, its origin may be traced to suppressed perspiration or a Cold. Cramps and Lung Complaints are direct products of Colds. In short Colds are the harbingers of half the diseases that afflict humanity, for as they are caused by checked perspiration, and as five-eights of the waste matter of the body escapes through the pores, if these pores are closed, that portion of diseases necessarily follows. Keep clear, therefore, of Colds and Coughs, the great precursers of disease, or if contracted, break them up immediately, by a timely use of *Madame Porter's Curative Balsam.* Sold by all Druggists, at 13 cents and 25 cents per bottle.

Jan. 23, 1863.—1y.

NEW JERSEY LANDS FOR SALE.—ALSO, GARDEN OR FRUIT FARMS.

Suitable for Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, Currants, &c., of 1, 2½, 5, 10 or 20 acres each, at the following prices for the present, viz: 20 acres for $200, 10 acres for $110, 5 acres for $60, 2½ acres for $40, 1 acre for $20. Payable by one dollar a week.

Also, good Cranberry lands, and village lots in CHETWOOD, 25 by 100 feet, at $10 each, payable by one dollar a week. The above land and farms are situated at Chetwood, Washington township, Burlington county, New Jersey. For further information, apply, with a P. O. Stamp, for a circular, to

B. FRANKLIN CLARK,
No. 90, Cedar street, New York, N. Y.

Jan. 16, 1863,—1 y.

Announcements.

TERMS:—For announcing candidates for Assembly Prothonotary, and Sheriff, $3 00; for Treasurer $2.00, for Commissioner, Auditor and Poor Director, $1.00. To insure insertion, all announcements must be paid in advance.

Assembly.

TO THE DEMOCRATS OF BEDFORD COUNTY:—I offer myself as a candidate for the office of Representative in the next Legislature, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

B. F. MEYERS.

We are authorized to announce Geo. W. Gump of Napier tp., as a candidate for Assembly, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of Wm. M. Hall, Esq., as a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

Prothonotary.

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce the name of John B. Fluke, Esq., for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce J. Henry Schell, Esq., of Schellsburg borough, as a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Hon. A. J. Snively, of Schellsburg Bor., as a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce O. E. Shannon, Esq., as a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce Col. F. D. Beegle, of St. Clairsville, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Thomas W. Horton, Esq., of Broad Top township, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Peter H. Studebaker, of Napier township, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of Wm. Bonnell, of Londonderry township, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Isaac D. Ernest, of Bedford tp., as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Isaac Kensinger, Esq., of Liberty township, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Captain Philip G. Morgert, of Bloody Run Borough, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Capt. John Alstadt, of St. Clair township, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce Col. John Hafer as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce Geo. W. Horn, Esq., of Harrison tp., as a candidate for Sheriff subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce W. A. Powell, of Harrison tp. as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce S. D. Broad, of Schellsburg, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention

We are authorized to announce Henry Fluke, of Middle Woodberry township, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Hugh Moore, of Bedford tp., as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

Treasurer.

We are authorized to announce the name of John Boor, of Bedford borough, as a candidate for the office of Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of Geo. Mardorff of Bedford borough, for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

MR. EDITOR: Please announce J. B. Farquhar, of Bedford borough, as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

MR. EDITOR: Please announce Samuel Deibaugh, of Bedford tp., as a suitable candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce S. J. McCauslin, of Bedford borough, as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention,

Commissioner.

We are authorized to announce Michael Werts, Esq., of Union township, as a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce George Rhoads, of Liberty township, as a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Jesse Dicken, Jr., of Southampton township, as a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Michael S. Ritchey, of Snake Spring township, as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce David Evans, of Monroe township, as a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce Abraham Reighard, of Bedford tp., as a candidate for the office of CountyCommissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Edward Pearson, Esq., of Broad Top township, as a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

Poor Director.

We are authorized to announce Henry Taylor, of St. Clair township, as a candidate for Poor Director, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Samuel M. Boor, of Cumberland Valley township, as a candidate for Poor Director, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Henry Moses, of Bedford township, as a candidate for Poor Director, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce David Stiver, of Bedford township, as a candidate for Poor Director, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of Jacob D. Fetter, of Bedford township, as a candidate for the office of Poor Director, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

MENGEL HOUSE STABLING.

The undersigned proprietor of the Mengel House would announce to the public that he has made such arrangements for stabling as will enable him to accommodate all his customers, notwithstanding the loss, by the recent fire, of the stable attached to the hotel.

ISAAC MENGEL.

May 22.—tf.

NOTICE

All persons are hereby notified that my wife SARAH has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, and I hereby caution the public against harboring or trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

FREDERICK SMITH.

Londonderry tp., May 22, 1863*

Public Sale
Of Valuable Real Estate.

The undersigned will sell at public sale, on the premises, in Londonderry township, on Saturday, the 20th day of June next, her valuable real estate, containing 202 acres of Limestone land, of which about 125 acres are cleared and under fence, and in a good state of cultivation, a part of which is good meadow, and more can easily be made.—There is also an orchard of choice fruit, consisting of

Apples, Pears, Peaches; &c.

The improvements consist of a first class

GRIST MILL,

in good running order, calculated to do merchant and country work, with a TWO STORY LOG HOUSE with basement, DOUBLE LOG BARN, with all necessary out buildings; there is, also, a good site for a TANNERY, there being two never failing springs of water near the house.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day.

☞ Terms made to suit the purchaser.

MARY HYSUNG.

May 22, 1863.*

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Whereas letters testamentary to the estate of Anthony Zimmers, late of Bedford township, Bedford county, dec'd, have been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE K. ZIMMERS, Bedford tp.,
J. W. LINGENFELTER, Bedford bor.

May 22, 1863—6ts.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Nancy T. Black, late of Bloody Run borough, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, residing in said borough; all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL BENDER, Ex'r.

May 22, 1863—6ts

Bridge Letting.

The Commissioners of Bedford county will let, on the premises, to the lowest and best bidder, a Bridge to be built across the Dunning's creek, at Thomas Hughes', on Friday, May 29th, at 10 o'clock. Plan and specification will be shown at that place and time.

JOHN G. FISHER, Clerk.

May 15, 1863—3ts.

ESTATE OF LUTHER R. PIPER, Dec'd.

The undersigned living in Hopewell, having been appointed executor of the last will and testament of Luther R. Piper, dec'd., hereby notifies all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

C. W. ASHCOM, Ex'r.

May 15, 1863—6ts.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Exponas and Levari Facias to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 6th day of June, 1863, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following real estate, viz:

One tract of land situate in Southampton township, Bedford county, containing 206 acres and allowance, adjoining lands of A. Ritchey, Israel Bennett and other lands of said Oss, being part of a larger tract of land containing 439 acres and 98 perches and allowance, originally surveyed for David Young, the 6th day of October, 1794, conveyed to said Oss by Abraham Kerns, Esq., by deed dated 20th day of September, 1843, recorded in vol. A. C. page 37, in recorder's office of said county, 100 acres cleared and under fence, balance of said tract being well timbered, and taken in execution as the property of George Iams.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 225 acres, more or less, about 72 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half log house, tenant house, saw mill, double log barn, and other out-buildings thereon erected; also, an apple orchard, adjoining lands of Michael Stuft, Caselton Ake and others, situate in Union township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of George Snyder.

ALSO—Two lots of ground in the town of Hopewell, Nos. 13 and 14, fronting 30 feet each on Mifflin street, and extending back about 150 feet to Laurel street, and having thereon erected a two story brick store house, and small log house, adjoining lot of James Eichelberger on the west, and Broad street on the east, situate in Broad Top township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of John McCanlas.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

Bedford, May 15, 1863.

JUNIATA MILLS.

The subscribers are now prepared, at their old stand, to do Carding and Fulling in the best style. They are also manufacturing and keep constantly on hand for sale or trade, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASINETTS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, &c. By care and attention to business they hope to merit a share of the public patronage. Carding will be done from May 15th to September 15th, and Fulling from September 15th to December 15th. Wool and goods will be taken from and returned to the following places, viz:

Robert Fyan's store, in Bedford,
A. C. James', " Rainsburg,
J. M. Barndollar & Sou's Bloody Run,
W. States & Co., " "

Terms for Carding and Fulling, strictly cash.

☞ The highest cash price will be paid for good clean tub-washed wool.

J. & S. S. LUTZ.

May 8, 1863—tf.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned, administrators of the estate of Daniel Houck, deceased, will offer at public sale, on

WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of JUNE,

next, on the premises, near Philip Hardman's, in Cumberland Valley township, the following Real Estate, to wit:

No. 1, A Tract of Land situate in Cumberland Valley township, in said county, adjoining lands of P. Hardman, Frederick Rice's heirs, George Elliott and others, marked in writ of Inquisition "A," containing 171 ACRES and 60 PERCHES.

No. 2, A Tract of Land, being part of a larger tract adjoining the above, marked in writ of Inquisition "B," containing 177 ACRES and 69 perches.

No. 3, A House and Lot in the town of Rainsburg, fronting on the public square near the Seminary.

TERMS—One-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash, at confirmation of sale, the remainder in two equal annual payments, without interest.

For further particulars inquire by addressing Joseph W. Tate, Attorney at Law, Bedford, or the undersigned living near the premises.

JOHN B. HARDINGER,
AMOS GROSS,
Adm'rs. of D. Houck, dec'd.

May 15, 1863—4ts

A GRAND VICTORY!
The Enemy Captured!!
MRS. E. V. MOWRY,

Has returned from the city with a very large and most carefully selected, fashionable stock of

MILLINERY GOODS,

ever brought to Bedford, which she will sell very cheap for CASH. Such as

Silk Bonnets, Trimmed Straws, of all Prices and Varieties.

BLACK AND WHITE HATS,
for Ladies, Misses and Children.

UNTRIMMED BONNETS AND SHAKERS
Flowers, Ruches and Ribbons,
AT ALL PRICES.
Velvet Ribbons, Zephyrs, Shetland Wool, &c.

ALSO—A nice assortment of Black Crape Collars, Ladies White and Black DRESS CAPES, &c.

She is also prepared to make, trim and do over Bonnets in the latest Philadelphia styles.

She would also call on her former patrons and friends, and ladies generally, wishing to purchase any thing in her line, to call and give her stock a careful examination, as she is determined to continue her old motto "quick sales and short profits," and will spare no pains to accommodate all that may favor her with their calls.

Terms—Strictly CASH. May 8—4t

REBELLION AGAINST HIGH PRICES!
Revolution in Bedford!
E. M. FISHER

and "LITTLE JOHN C." have just opened a new *FANCY AND DRY GOODS STORE,* at the stand formerly occupied by Samuel Brown, immediately opposite the Washington Hotel, where they constantly keep on hand a very large assortment of

MUSLINS, CALICOES, GINGHAMS, &C., and pay especial attention to the sale of NEEDLEWORK, LADIES' COLLARS, CUFFS AND UNDER SLEEVES, LINEN AND SILK POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, LADIES' HOSE, MITTS AND GLOVES, GENTLEMEN'S HOSE, WHITE GOODS, SPOOL THREAD, LADIES' HEAD DRESSES AND VEILS, FANCY SOAPS, HOOP SKIRTS, JEWELRY, SHIRT FRONTS, &C, &C., ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD VERY LOW FOR CASH.

The public are respectfully invited to call and see our stock before buying elsewhere.

E. M. FISHER & L. J. C.

Bedford, May 8, 1863.

CAUTION.

All persons are hereby notified not to trespass upon my property, for any purpose whatsoever, as I am determined to enforce the law against all who may do so, without respect to persons.

JACOB EVERSOLE, of Ab'm.

South Woodberry tp., May 8.—3ts.

THE ELEPHANT LOOSE AGAIN!

—o-o—

REED AGAINST THE WORLD, FOR CHEAP SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!

A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF WHICH HE HAS JUST RECEIVED, AND INTENDS SELLING AT DECIDEDLY LOW PRICES!

also,

Hardware, Queensware and Groceries of all descriptions, all of which contain bargains of the rarest kind, and will be sold either for cash or trade.

Customers will find it greatly to their advantage to give him a call at the Emporium of Trade, opposite Hafer's Hotel.

N. B.—No trouble to show goods. ap24

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Diseases of the Nervous System, Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, and other affections of the Sexual Organs, Physical Debility and Premature Decay—new and reliable treatment, in reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

March 6, 1863—1y

WM. S. BOYD. JOHN L. HOUGH. W. S. BOYD, JR.

BOYD & HOUGH.

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

No. 17 SOUTH WATER ST.,

PHILADELPHIA.

March 6, 1863—6m.

NEWLIN, PERNLEY & CO.
HARDWARE

JOBBERS AND IMPORTING MERCHANTS,
No. 337 Market Street,
PHILADELPHIA,

Dealers in Butcher's Edge Tools and Files, together with a general Stock of English and American Hardware.

March 6, 1863.—1y

J. H. ZIMMERMAN,
WITH
E. A. HENDRY,
SUCCESSOR TO HENDRY AND HARRIS,
Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in

BOOTS & SHOES

No. 55 North Third Street.,
PHILADELPHIA.

March 6, 1863—6m.

GILLETTE & SCOTT,

AUCTIONEERS AND
Commission Merchants
Jayne's Marble Building,
616 *Chestnut St., & 616 Jayne St.*
PHILADELPHIA.

JNO. E. GILLETTE. B. SCOTT, JR.

Apr. 17, 1863—1y.

C. D. M'CLEES & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS,
AND
INDIA RUBBER SHOES,
NO 133 NORTH THIRD STREET
OPPOSITE CHERRY ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.

Apr. 17, 1863—1y.

DR. TAYLOR, WM. K. HEMPHILL,

Taylor & Hemphill,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SEGARS,
220 Market Street, South side, between 2d and 3d,
PHILADELPHIA.

March 6, 1863—1y.

MICHAEL WATERMAN & CO.
TOBACCO, SNUFF AND SEGAR

MANUFACTORY,

No. 313 North Third Street,

Second door below Wood,

PHILADELPHIA.

M. WARTMAN. H. P. ENGELMAN.

March 6,—1y.

BLINDS & SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS, No. 16 North Sixth St., Philadelphia, Manufacturer of
VENITIAN BLINDS and
WINDOW SHADES.

☞ The largest and finest assortment in the City, at lowest prices. Blinds Painted and Trimmed equal to new. Store Shades made and lettered.

Apr. 17, 1863—2m

MILTON COOPER. WM. M. PARHAM, ROBT. D. WORK.

COOPER, PARKHAM & WORK,

MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF
HATS, CAPS, FURS
AND
STRAW GOODS,
No. 51 North Third Street,
BETWEEN MARKET AND ARCH,
March 6, 1863—1y PHILADELPHIA.

ARMAR YOUNG, DAVID YOUNG, H. C. MOORE.

ARMAR YOUNG, BRO. & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
White Goods, Hosiery, Mitts, Gloves, Trimmings, &c., No. 429 Market Street, 418 Commerce street, PHILADELPHIA.

March 6, 1863.—1y

United States Clothing Emporium.
GEO. W. REED & CO.
WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,

No. 423 Market Street, up stairs,
PHILADELPHIA

N. B.—A full assortment of Shirts, Drawers, Overalls and Gum Clothing, constantly on hand.

March 6, 1863—6m.

A. A. SHUMWAY & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

Boots & Shoes,

No. 221 Market Street, and 210 Church Alley,
PHILADELPHIA

March 7, 1863—1y.

WATERMAN, YOUNG & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,

107 NORTH THIRD STREET,
ABOVE CALLOWHILL,
PHILADELPHIA.

March 7, 1863—1y.

LEFEVRE, PARK & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

NOTIONS,

Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, White Goods

Umbrellas, Parasols, Looking Glasses, Shirts and Drawers, Yarns, &c.

No. 238 North Third Street, between Race and Streets, PHILADELPHIA

March 6, 1863—6m

MARTIN BUEHLER. } GEO. BONBRIGHT.
R. H. HOWARD. } C. P. SUESSEROTT.

BUEHLER, HOWARD & CO.

Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.
No. 441 Market St., below Fifth,
PHILADELPHIA.

March 6, 1863—1y.

JONES, WARNER & CO

Successor to Fithian, Jones & Co.

Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

NO. 240 MARKET STREET

Five doors below Third, south side,

GIDEON F. JONES. } Philadelphia
RICHARD C. WARNER, }
DAVID C. GOLDEN. }

We cordially invite the attention of the merchants of Bedford county to our large assortment of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods.

March 6, 1863—6m.

DR. J. L. MARBOURG,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office, on Juliana St., opposite the Bank.

☞ Night calls should be made at the residence of John G. Minnich. April 24, 1863—1y

DRY GOODS AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, always under the market prices. We buy our goods exclusively for cash and by that means are enabled to buy very cheap. We sell at a very small advance and buyers can always save from 5 to 20 per cent by making their purchases of us. We have a large STOCK of MUSLINS, LINENS, DRESS GOODS, MEN'S WEAR, &c. To those about commencing housekeeping, one of the best stocks of furnishing goods in Philadelphia will be found here.

R. D. & W. H. PENNELL.
102 Market st. Phil'a.

March 6th, 1863—3mo.

CH. G. SOWER, W. H. BARNES, F. C. POTTS.

SOWER, BARNES & CO.,

PUBLISHERS AND DEALERS IN
Miscellaneous, School and Blank Books
AND
STATIONERY,
No. 37, North Third Street, below Arch,
PHILADELPHIA.

PUBLISHERS OF FELTON'S OUTLINE MAPS AND KEYS, The largest and best Outline Maps ever published
SANDER'S NEW READERS, GREENLEAF'S AND BROOKS' ARITHMETICS, &C.
Blank Books, Writing, Wrapping, Curtain and Wall Papers.

March 6, 1863.

PETER ARMBRUSTER & BRO.,

No. 306 North Third Street, Philadelphia.

LOOKING GLASSES, COMBS, CEDAR WARE, CORN BROOMS & BRUSHES,

Laces, Cambrics, Jaconets, Mull Muslins,

Gloves and Hosiery of all kinds,

And a general stock of FRENCH, GERMAN and ENGLISH GOODS.

March 6, 1863.—1y

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,

802 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA,

Have always on hand a large Stock of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

suitable for Ladies' Gentlemen's or Boys' wear. Some of our own importation,

EXTRA FINE QUALITY.

Our assortment of Jewelry consists of the most fashionable and rich designs; as, also, the plainer and less expensive.

Silver Spoons, Forks, Pie, Cake and Fruit Knives; also, a large variety of fancy Silver Ware, suitable for Bridal Presents.

We have, also, on hand a most splendid assortment of

DIAMOND JEWELRY

of all kinds, to which we invite *SPECIAL* attention. Our prices will be found considerably less than the same articles are usually sold for.

All kinds of Watches repaired in the very best manner, and warranted to give satisfaction.

WEDDING RINGS

on hand and made to order. Call or address

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
802 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

P. S.—The highest cash price paid for old Gold and Silver.

All orders from the country will receive especial attention. April 24.—3ms.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, doing business under the name and firm of JOHN I. NOBLE & Co., was dissolved on the 1st day of April, instant. The books remain with John I. Noble, who is authorized to settle up the same.

JOHN I. NOBLE,
JOS. B. NOBLE.

Water Street Factory, April 24th, 1863.—tf

WATER STREET FACTORY.

The business will be continued by the subscriber at the old stand. He has a large stock of goods now on hand, and continues to manufacture Cloths, Casimeres, Satinetts, Coverlets, Blankets, Flannels, Carpetings, Stocking Yarn, &c.

Having a practical knowledge of the business and competent and experienced workmen employed, he trusts he will be able to give satisfaction and merit a share of public patronage.

Goods will be exchanged for wool on favorable terms, or sold as low for cash as circumstances will permit.

The subscriber will send his wagon around to all parts of the county, with an assortment of goods for sale or exchange. He will, also, pay cash, or part cash and part trade, for wool.

Country Carding, Fulling, &c., will be attended to as heretofore.

April 24th, 1863.—tf JOHN I. NOBLE.

Great Excitement!

Farquhar has Caught the Elephant!

Cheap Corner, Juliana Street.

The Elephant having created a great panic among buyers in consequence of his high price *freaks,* Farquhar, by his first arrival of CHEAP GOODS, captured the old *chap,* and those who wish to buy cheap can be accommodated at

CHEAP CORNER.

We are selling LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Delaines, Shalties, Lawns, Lustres,
and Shepherds Plaids,

as low as they were twelve months ago.

Calicoes, Bleached and Brown Muslins,
and all kinds of Mens' Wear,
Ready Made Clothing, &c.,

25 Per Cent. Under Panic Price.

Our stock of BOOTS and SHOES is complete, and embraces every size and variety and of the best quality.

FAMILY GROCERIES.

Coffee, Sugar, Imperial, Y. H. and Black Tea, best Golden Syrup, Baking Molasses, and every variety of Spices.

FISH AND SALT.

Shad, Mackerel and Herring, in barrels and half barrels, Ground Alum and Dairy Salt.

The public are cordially invited to examine our stock before buying elsewhere.

J. B. FARQUHAR.

Bedford, May 1, 1863.

J. B. Magill

WILL hereafter be found at the sign of the

BLACK HORSE,

opposite Hafer's Hotel, where he is prepared to supply his customers with

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS, COLLARS, ETC., ETC.

at wholesale or retail on the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Persons desiring neat and substantial work, in his line at the cheapest rates, will find his establishment the place to get it. Give him a call.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing upon my property, by hunting, fishing, or in any other manner, as I will enforce the law against all who may hereafter do so.

MARTHA L. TATE.

Bloody Run, May 8.—3ts.

★★★

DR. SWEET'S
INFALLIBLE
LINIMENT
THE
GREAT REMEDY

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

For all of which it is a speedy and certain remedy, and never fails. This Liniment is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the famous bone setter, and has been used in his practice for more than twenty years with the most astonishing success.

AS AN ALLEVIATOR OF PAIN, it is unrivaled by any preparation before the public, of which the most skeptical may be convinced by a single trial.

This Liniment will cure rapidly and radically, Rheumatic Disorders of every kind, and in thousands of cases where it has been used it has never been known to fail.

FOR NEURALGIA, it will afford immediate relief in every case, however distressing.

It will relieve the worst cases of HEADACHE in three minutes and is warranted to do it.

TOOTHACHE also will it cure instantly.

FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY AND GENERAL LASSITUDE arising from imprudence or excess, this Liniment is a most happy and untailing remedy. Acting directly upon the nervous tissues it strengthens and revivifies the system, and restores it to elasticity and vigor.

FOR PILES.—As an external remedy, we claim that it is the *best* known, and we challenge the world to produce an equal. Every victim of this distressing complaint should give it a trial, for it will not fail to afford immediate relief, and in a majority of cases will effect a radical cure.

QUINSY AND SORE THROAT are sometimes extremely malignant and dangerous, but a timely application of this Liniment will never fail to cure.

SPRAINS are sometimes very obstinate, and enlargement of the joints is liable to occur if neglected. The worst case may be conquered by this Liniment in two or three days.

BRUISES, CUTS, WOUNDS, SORES, ULCERS, BURNS AND SCALDS, yield readily to the wonderful healing properties of DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, when used according to directions. Also, *CHILBLAINS, FROSTED FEET, AND INSECT BITES AND STINGS.*

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,
the Great Natural Bone Setter,

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,
is known all over the United States.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,
Is the author of "Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment."

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Cures Rheumatism and never fails.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Is a certain remedy for Neuralgia.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Cures Burns and Scalds immediately.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Is the best known remedy for Sprains and Bruises.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Cures Headache immediately and was never known to fail.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Affords immediate relief for Piles, and seldom fails to cure.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Cures Toothache in one minute.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Cures Cuts and Wounds immediately and leaves no scar.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Is the best remedy for Sores in the known world.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Has been used by more than a million people, and all praise it.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Taken internally cures Colic, Cholera Morbus and Cho.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Is truly a "friend in need," and every family should have it at hand.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Is for sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents.

A FRIEND IN NEED TRY IT.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, as an external remedy, is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over one thousand certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years attest the fact.

To Horse Owners!

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT FOR HORSES is unrivaled by any, and in all cases of lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a *radical cure.* No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease.

Every Horse Owner

should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless.

DR. SWEET'S
Infallible Liniment,
IS THE
SOLDIER'S FRIEND.

And thousands have found it truly

A Friend in Need.

CAUTION.

To avoid imposition, observe the Signature and Likeness of Dr. Stephen Sweet on every label, and also "Stephen Sweet's Infallible Liniment" blown in the glass of each bottle, without which none are genuine.

RICHARDSON & CO.,
Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct.
MORGAN & ALLEN, General Agents,
46 Cliff Street, New York.

☞ Sold by all dealers everywhere.

December 5, 1862.—1y

THE SOLDIER'S TRUE FRIEND.

Always Ready.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Extraordinary Military Salve.

Long marches, sore and stiff joints, blistered and inflamed feet, all these, the Soldier must endure Mothers, remember this, when your sons are grasping their muskets to meet danger, think what relief a single pot of this all healing and cooling Salve will give to the one you love when far away from home and friends. It hardens and makes tough the feet so that they can endure great fatigue It soothes and relieves the inflamed and stiff joints leave them supple, strong and vigorous, while for,

Sabre Cuts and Gunshot Wounds,

It stands unequalled, removing and preventing every vestive of inflamation and gently drawing the edges together, it quickly and completely heals the most frightful wounds.

Wives and Sistes of Volunteers,

You cannot put into the Knapsacks of your Husbands and Brothers, a more valuable or more necessary gift than a supply of this

The lonely sentry walking his rounds at nigh exposed to drenching rains and chil night air, is often seized with most VIOLENT PAINS COUG and SUFFOCATING HOARSENESS, first symptoms of QUICK CONSUMPTION, but if supplied with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, all danger is averted. a few Pills taken night and morning, and the Ointment briskly rubbed twice a day over the throat and chest will remove the SEVEREST PAINS and stop the most distressing and DANGEROUS COUGH. Therefore we say to the whole Army,

Soldier's Attention!

See to your own health, do not trust to the Army supplies although most valuable. These PILLS and OINTMENT have been thoroughly tested, they are the only remedies used in the European Camps and Barracks, for over forty years Doctor Holloway has supplied all the Armies in Europe, and during the CRIMEAN CAMPAIGN he established a depot at Balaclava, for the exclusive sale of these GREAT REMEDIES. many a time his special Agent there has sold over a ton in weight of the Ointment in a single day. These terrible and fatal enemies of the SOLDIERS IN CAMP,

Diarrhea, Dysentery, Scurvy, Sores & Scrofulous Eruptions,

al disappear like a charm before these PILLS and OINTMENT, and now while the cry rings throughout the land,

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!!

Do not let these brave men perish by disease, place in their hands these PRECIOUS REMEDIES, that will enable them to resist the dangerous exposures, the Fevers, the Chills, and the wounds which they cannot avoid, and what is more, cannot frequantly get succor in the moment of need, whereas if our brave men have only to put their hands into their Knapsacks and find a sure remedy there for all the casualties of the battle field. How many thousand of lives would thus be saved who would otherwise perish before relief could be obtained.

CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK AND LONDON," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the it up to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cts, and $1 each.

☞There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

January 23, 1863.—1y.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

On and after JULY 1st, 1863, the privilege of converting the present issue of LEGAL TENDER NOTES INTO THE NATIONAL SIX PER CENT LOAN (commonly called "Five-Twenties") will cease.

All who wish to invest in the Five-Twenty Loan must, therefore, apply before the 1st of July next.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent,
No. 114 S. Third St., Phil'a.

April 17, 1863.

ESTATE OF ELI FLUCK.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Eli Fluck, late of Hopewell township, Bedford County, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Wills for said county. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement, to

GEO. G. GIBSON, Executor,
ap24-6t Hopewell, Bedford Co., Pa.

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE!

60 acres of land—10 cleared and under fence with a log house thereon erected, adjoining George Troutman, George May and others, partly in Juniatta and partly in Londonderry Townships, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO

Eighty acres of limestone land, on the Hollidaysburg pike, 2½ miles from Bedford—a part of the Wm. Smith lands—about 12 acres well timbered and ballance under fence and in a high state of cultivation.

ALSO—166½ acres near Stoverstown within ½ mile of Broad Top Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn, stable. &c., thereon erected; also, two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam, and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO—A house and lot of ground in Clearville.

ALSO—160 acres best quality of prairie—near the Mississippi river, close to the county seat of Harrison county, Iowa.

ALSO—Two 160 acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne city, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha city, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—160 acres, two miles above Omaha city, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination of the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO—Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—A lot of ground in the city of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind, that are good, will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

May 1, 1863. O. E. SHANNON.

UNION HOTEL.

WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.

V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid

LIVERY STABLE

attached to this hotel. [May 9, 1862.

Pension & Bounty Claims.

Cessna & Shannon have received all the forms and instructions for procuring Soldiers Pensions & Bounty money. The earlier application is made the sooner claims will be attended to at Washington.

CESSNA & SHANNON,
January 2, 1863,—tf. Bedford, Pa.

AHEAD

OF ALL COMPETITION!

THE

Mammoth Stock

AT

J. M SHOEMAKER'S

CHEAP STORE,

NOW OPENING.

His customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

HIS GOODS

ARE OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

LOOK

TO YOUR OWN INTEREST

BY EXAMINING MY STOCK.

A LARGE LOT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

OF EXCELLENT QUALITY,

AND VERY CHEAP,

form a part of my new stock.

SPRING WEAR,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Ladies' Dress Goods,

GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, &C., &C.

All to be had at the store of J. M. Shoemaker.
Bedford, March, 6, 1863.

O Yes! O Yes!

I take this method of informing the public that I have taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, and will attend whenever desired on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. Apply to

D. T. AKE.
St. Clairsville, Bedford Co., Pa.
December 19, 1862.—6m.

O Yes! O Yes!!

I take this method of informing the public that I have taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, and will attend whenever desired on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

Persons wishing the services of the auctioneer, will please call upon the undersigned before advertising. Apply to JOHN ALSIP,
Jan. 2, 1863. Bedford Pa.

Hartley's Column.

Hartley is Agent for the Great Iron and Steel

Mowing Machine,

The last invention of the age.

Also—Agent for the World Renowned

"BUCKEYE REAPER AND MOWER."

Farmers desiring to procure either of the above machines, must order by the middle of April, as the demand will be greater than ever before. Send in your orders NOW!

Hardware in all its variety can be had at the

Mammoth Store

OF

William Hartley,

at low rates, as the greater part of his immense stock was purchased at the OLD PRICES

Hartley is sole agent in Bedford county, for the sale of the celebrated

CHAMBERSBURG COOK STOVE,

which is the *heaviest and best planned* Cook Stove ever sold in this county, as all must admit who *examine* it—call and see it.

HOUSEHOLD HARDWARE AND IRON

COOKING UTENSILS, POTS, WAFFLE IRONS, SKILLETS, GRIDDLES, GRIDIRONS, &C., IN

GREAT QUANTITY.

Iron and Nails,

By the pound or ton.

POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY,

BUILDING MATERIAL, LOCKS, HINGES,

GLASS, PUTTY, PAINTS & OILS.

BRUSHES, of all kinds, at OLD PRICES.

PLANES, CHISELS, BRACES AND BITS.

WOODEN WARE.

SPAIN'S ATMOSPHERIC CHURNS,

Wash Boards, Buckets, Brooms, Baskets, Shoemakers' and Saddlers' Tools and Findings

of all kinds.

MOROCCO AND CALF SKINS.

Carriage Springs, Axles, Steel, Felloes, Bows, Enameled Muslin—Forks, Rakes, Scythe Snaths,

Grind Stones. Grain Cradles, Shovels, Spades,

Mill Saws, Meat Saws and Hand Saws.

A NEW ARTICLE OF COAL OIL,

the cheapest in town, as it does not burn away fast

TRY IT. The new Philadelphia INDIA RUBBER OIL PASTE.

BOOT AND SHOE BLACKING.

the best article of the kind made. Try a box.

COAL OIL LAMPS,

BLOODY RUN CASTINGS,

FRESH PHILADELPHIA GARDEN SEEDS

Warranted Genuine and Good.

Hartley is also agent for the unequaled

GUM ROLLER, GUM SPRING

Grain Drill;

This is now too well known to need commendation.

Hartley WARRANTS every machine sold to come up to the REPRESENTATION. He has sold to hundreds—and has had NO LAW SUITS. He is agent for the very best Farm Machinery and Cook Stoves the genius of man has yet produced. Any person wanting a Reaper, Mower, Cook Stove, Grain Drill, or Farm Implement of ANY DESCRIPTION will find it to their interest to buy from HARTLEY, both as to quality of goods and price.

Bedford, March 13, 1862.

VAN CAMP BUSH. WM. WESLEY KURTZ.

BUSH & KURTZ,

(Formerly BUNN, RAIGUEL & Co.)

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

Fancy Dry Goods,

No. 137 North Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Silks and Dress Goods, Linens and White Goods, Laces and Embroideries, Shawls, Ribbons and Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves and Notions.

ALSO—Bleached Shirtings, Colored Cambrics Flannels, Jeans, Ginghams, &c.

March 6, 1863.—1y

Lower & Rank,

WHOLESALE

TOBACCO SNUFF & SEGARS,

WAREHOUSE,

No. 146 North Third Street,

Between Cherry and Race, West Side,
PHILADELPHIA.

Country custom respectfully solicited. Our stock is large and will always be as low in price as any in the market. March 6, 1863—1y

---

KIMMELL HOUSE,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,

C STREET, BETWEEN 4½ AND 6TH STREETS,

Near the National Hotel, and two squares from the Railroad Depot,

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Fine Parlors for the Accommodation of Ladies

Room and Board per day	$2 00
Room and Board per week	10 00
Rooms, alone, per day	1 00
Meals, each,	50
Meals, per week, alone,	5 00
Lodging, if the room is vacated by 7 a. m.	50

The KIMMELL HOUSE is newly and elegantly furnished, and in every respect a first class Hotel. I invite the public to call and examine.

A. F. KIMMELL, Proprietor.

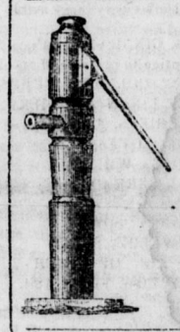
The best Livery Stable in the City, Attached.

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE.

The following Stages run from the Kimmell House daily: To Leonardtown, St. Mary's Co., Md, via Jurrattsville, T. B. Beantown, Byrontown, Hewesville, Charlotte Hall, Chaptico, and Leonardtown. Also a tri-weekly line to Port Tobacco, leaves the Kimmell House every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at ½ past 7 a. m., via Piscataway, Duffield, to Port Tobacco.

A. F. KIMMELL, Agent.

January 16, 1863.



PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the Erie Pump—certainly the only pump well adapted to this climate.

Persons in need of a good pump will do well to give me a call.

☞Orders from all parts of the county will be attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg.
Aug. 1, 1862.—3m

THE OLD GUARD:

A Monthly Journal,

DEVOTED TO THE PRINCIPLES OF 1776 AND 1787.

Published and Edited by C. CHAUNCEY BURR & Co.,
No. 119 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

PRICE $1 a year in advance. Single numbers 15 cents. Forwarded by Mail or Express to all parts of the United States. Any person sending ten subscribers will receive an additional copy for one year. April 24.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

T. R. GETTYS has just returned from the East, where he has availed himself of all the recent improvements in the Photographic art, and is now prepared to furnish Pictures of every style and as perfect as can be had at any of the city establishments. His Photographs, especially his "*Ca di De Visites,*" cannot be excelled, in proof of which he only asks his friends and the public generally to call and see for themselves.

He has brought with him a splendid stock of

ROSEWOOD, EBONY AND GILT FRAMES,

of all sizes, ranging in price from

50 Cents to 5 Dollars.

Also a variety of frames for card pictures, as low as 20 CENTS each.

Also a variety of BEAUTIFUL PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, varying in price from

75 Cents to 9 Dollars,

and holding from 12 to 100 PICTURES.

These FRAMES and ALBUMS are made of the finest materials and are the cheapest ever offered to the citizens of Bedford county, and being determined to sell CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST we can assure his customers that they need not go elsewhere to find as good an article at the same price. His motto is "quick sales and small profits."

T. R. GETTYS.

April 10, 1863.

OYes! O Yes!

The subscriber having taken out auctioneer and Sale License will attend where ver desired on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

JOHN DICKEN.

April 10, 1863.

NEW GOODS!

The subscribers have just received a new supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

which in addition to their previous stack, renders the present assortment complete.

NOTWITHSTANDING THE GREAT ADVANCE IN GOODS THEY STILL HAVE SOME BARGAINS TO OFFER, AND RESPECTFULLY ASK BUYERS

TO CALL AND EXAMINE

BEFORE PURCHASING.

A. B. CRAMER & CO

March 20, 1863.

Economy is Wealth!

CURE YOUR COUGH FOR 13 CTS.

The BEST and CHEAPEST Household REMEDY in the World.

Madame ZADOC PORTER'S

GREAT COUGH REMEDY.

Madame ZADOC PORTER'S Curative Balsam is warranted if used according to the directions, to cure in all cases Coughs Colds, Whooping Cough, Asthma, and all affections of the throat and Lungs.

Madame Zadoc Porter's Balsam is prepared with all the requisite care and skill, from a combination of the best remedies the vegetable kingdom affords, its remedial qualities are based on its power to assist the healthy and vigorous circulation of the blood, thro' the Lungs. It is not a violent remeby, but emolient warming, searching and effective; can be taken by the oldest person or the youngest child.

Madame Zadoc Porter's Balsam has been in use by the public for 18 years, and has acquired its present sale simply by being recommended by those who have used it to their afflicted friends and others.

MOST IMPORTANT.—Madame Zadoc Porter's Curative Balsam is sold at a price which brings it in the reach of every one to keep it convenient for use of a single bottle will prove to be worth 100 times its cost.

NOTICE.—SAVE YOUR MONEY!—Do not be persuaded to purchase articles at 4s. to $1 which do not contain the virtues of a 13 cent bottle of Madame Porters Curative Balsam, the cost of manufacturing which is as great as that of almost any other medicine and the very low price at which it is sold, makes the profit to the seller apparently small, and unprincipled dealers will sometimes recommend other medicines on which their profits are larger, unless the customer insist upon having Madame Porter's and no other. ASK for Madame Porter's Curative Balsam, price 13 cents, and in large bottles at 25cents, and take no other. If you cannot get it at one store you can at another.

☞Sold by all Druggists and Storekeepers at 13 cts., and in larger bottles at 25 cts.

HALL & RUCKEL, Proprietors,
NEW YORK.

January, 23, 1863.—1y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Letters of Administration on the estate of Naomi Smith, late of Southampton township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Bethel township, Fulton county, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH BERNHARD,
April 3—6ts* Adm'r.

HARDWARE,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

Stoves & Tin Ware,

SIGN OF THE "MILL SAW."

BLYMIRE & SON have returned from the cities with a new and full assortment of everything in their line of business.

HARDWARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AXES, ADZES, DRAW KNIVES, HATCHETS, HAMMERS, BUTCHER'S, SPENCER'S, GREVES, BOCKER'S AND OTHER FILES.

Our Stock of Shelf Hardware is complete.

CARPENTERS' TOOLS OF ALL KINDS.

Our stock of CUTLERY is large, of latest styles, and best quality.

STOVES.

Our Stove Department is complete, being the largest assortment of

COOKING, PARLOR & HEATING STOVES IN BEDFORD COUNTY.

We have the sole agency for the

WELLINGTON COOKING STOVE,

which we will warrant the best Stove in market.

WOODEN WARE OF ALL KINDS,
Tubs, Buckets, Brooms, Brushes, Churns, Baskets, Wash Boards, Bowls, &c.

IRON, GLASS, NAILS, PUTTY, OILS,
Paints, Turpentine, Benzine, Pipes, Tobacco, &c.

We have a beautiful assortment of

COAL OIL LAMPS,

Also, WICKS, GLOBES, SHADES & CHIMNEYS. Shoemakers' and Saddlers' Findings, Pegs, Awls, Needles, Awl Hafts, Thread, &c.

TINWARE.

We are prepared to Wholesale and Retail Tinware on very moderate terms.

SPOUTING and JOB WORK done to order.

We ask the attention of the public to our stock of goods. We can sell Shelf Hardware, with few exceptions, at our old rates, and articles that have advanced, we will sell as LOW as the LOWEST.

GEORGE BLYMIRE & SON.

Bedford, March 13, 1863.

MANHOOD.

How Lost! How Restored!!

Just published, in a sealed envelope. Price 6 cts.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the *Green Book,* &c.

The important fact that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without internal medicines or the dangerous application of caustics, instruments, medicated bougies, and other empirical devices, is here clearly demonstrated, and the entirely new and highly successful treatment as adopted by the celebrated author, fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure himself perfectly, and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day. This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under Seal, to any address, in a plain, sealed envelope, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post office box, 4586.
October 17, 1862.

Glen Savage Mills.

The subscriber having a large Steam Saw Mill erected on the late George Mowry tract of timber land, is now ready to receive orders for

LUMBER,

such as White Pine Boards, Plank, Spruce Scantling and Boards, Plastering Lath, Shingling Lath, Shingles, Fencing Boards and Bridge Timbers of any length up to thirty-six feet, Oak or Pine.

☞Orders left at my house in Bedford, or at the Mills, will be thankfully received. Prices moderate.

THOS. C. GARRETT.

Bedford, January 2, 1863.—6m.

ENTIRELY VEGETABLE

NO ALCOHOLIC PREPARATION

A PURE TONIC MEDICINE.

DR HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED

German Bitters,

PREPARED BY

Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Phil'a., Pa.

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

LIVER COMPLAINT DYSPEPSIA JAUNDICE.

Chronic or nervous debility, diseases of the kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach,

such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness, or blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for food, fulness or weight in the Stomach, sour Eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, swimming of the head hurried and difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, Fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

And will positively prevent YELLOW FEVER, BILLIOUS FEVER, &c.

THEY CONTAIN

NO ALCOHOL, OR BAD WHISKEY!

They WILL CURE the above diseases in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

Induced by the extensive sale and universal popularity of Hoofland's German Bitters, (purely vegetable) hosts of ignorant Quacks and unscrupulous adventurers, have opened upon suffering humanity the flood gates of Nostrums in the shape of poor whiskey, vilely compounded with injurious drugs, and christened Tonics, Stomachics and Bitters.

Beware of the innumerable array of Alcoholic preparations in plethoric bottles, and big bellied kegs under the modest appellation of Bitters; which, instead of curing, only aggravate disease, and leave the disappointed sufferer in despair.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

Are not a new and untried article, but have stood the test of fifteen years trial by the American public; and their reputation and sale are not rivaled by any similar preparation.

The proprietors have thousands of letters from the most eminent

CLERGYMEN
LAWYERS,
PHYSICIANS,
AND
CITIZENS,

Testifying, of their own personal knowledge, to the beneficial effects and medical virtues of these Bitters.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?

If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

From J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reason why a man may not testify to the benefit he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN.

Philadelphia, June 23, 1861.

From the Rev. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church.

DR. JACKSON—DEAR SIR:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined, but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail, but usually I doubt not it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD.
Eighth, below Coates st., Phil., Dec. 24.

From the wife of ALDERMAN WUNDER, Germantown.

Germantown, June 1, 1861.

DR. C. M. JACKSON—SIR:—It gave me pleasure two years ago, to give you a certificate, testifying what the German Bitters had done for me. I am now perfectly cured of all those diseases your medicine professes to cure, viz:—Dyspepsia, Chronic and Nervous debility, diseases of the Kidneys, &c. The powerful influence it exerts upon Nervous prostration is surprising. I have been consulted frequently in reference to your Bitters, and without hesitation, have recommended it for the above complaints, and in every instance it has effectually cured. Your medicine has a great reputation in Germantown and is now sold in every Drug store, and in most of the Grocery stores here. If any one should question what I say, let them come to Germantown, and I will prove to their satisfaction, that the Bitters have cured in this vicinity more than twenty cases of the above disease. Respectfully,

HANNAH WUNDER.

Main st., above Rittenhouse, Germantown, Pa.

—:o:—

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT.

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" on the WRAPPER of each bottle.

Principal Office and Manufactory,
No. 631, Arch Street.

JONES & EVANS,
[Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co.,] PROPRIETORS

For sale by the Druggists in Bedford.
George B. Amick, St. Clairsville.
J. M. Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run.
John S. Schell, Schellsburg.
G. R. Barndollar, Woodberry.
June 13, 1863—1y.